

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1879.

Amovements Tuellag. American Javillate - Party eighth Nathurd Reinidian nerious Dime Museum - 200 Bowers. Broadway Opera Bouse-Plaster. Daly's Theatre Wies.
Fifth Avenue Theatre The Picture,
Grand Opera House Haulel,
Baverly's Theatre The Touties. Koster & Blat's Garden-Count.

New York Aquacians-Bounty County, Matines.

New York Circus-228 and 138 Brandway. Ban Fenneisco Minsteals - Brixtway and 20th st. Standard Theatre-II M. S. Prinario,
Theatre Comigne Bullion Spirit Conding
Tony Pastor's Theatre Verlety, Medices,
Laino Square Theatre Pient,
Wallack's Theatre-Out Oids.

Advertisements for THE WEERLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six a clack

Why Do We Object to the Nomination of Gen. Grant !

If we prefer the election of a Democrat as President to that of any Republican, and if we believe SHERMAN or BLAINE, either of them, a stronger candidate than Guant, why should we not be glad to see GRANT nomi-

That is a very natural question, and it may, very possibly, have presented itself to the minds of many of our readers.

The reason we do not desire to see Gen. GRANT nominated is that the mere putting forward of a candidate for a third term by a great, patriotic party would be so powerful a sanction of an approach to monarchy that we should consider it one of the most dangerous steps ever taken by any national organization-dangerous to the continuance of our free institutions, and to the liberties of the people.

If the Republicans have a fair majority of the legal voters of the country on their side, let them elect their candidate. That is in full accordance with the principles of our Government. But let it be done without any innovation-like that of a third termupon our usages and our constitutional traditions.

Dinz and Mexico.

The attention of Mr. Hayes and his parasites, who have been wont to ask whether any good can come out of Mexico, may well be turned to some recent events in that quarter.

Several months since injudicious friends of Gen. Porfirmo Diaz, relying on the popularity of his administration, and on many expressions of regret that his term was almost ended, suggested that the Mexican Congress might open the way to retain him by repealing the constitutional amendment which prohibits reflections. Now, this amendment had been enacted at the instance of President Diaz himself-it was the fulfilment of one of the pledges given when he raised the standard of armed revolt against LEEDO. Nevertheless, without reflecting on the false position in which they would have placed term movement, and, if tidings that came to this country may be believed, they easily secured the adhesion of a majority of the project was drushed by no less a person wha DIAZ himself, who, on opening the Mexican Congress for its now pending autumn session, positively forbade the use of his name for the next Presidency, and announced that he stood by the principle of no reflection.

That was lesson No. 1 for the Washington gentry who treat Mexico as the prey of political and military adventurers, totally incapable of governing on principle—as a land, therefore, whose frontier may be violated the Mexican capital:

President Diaz has taken firm ground against official intrigues in the coming election. He has caused circulars to be issued directed to all Government employees broughout the republic, ordering them to abstain from all participation in election organizations under remarky mainters of the Calanet the enforcement of this order in rach department."

Mexico is the last country to which many service reform. Yet, contrasting this order, in preparation for an election, with the stumping tours of William M. Evarts. JOHN SHELMAN, and other members of HAYES'S Cabinet, neaded by HAYES himself. it will be seen that DIAZ has nothing to lose

Treated by HAYES for more than a year as a usurper not worthy to be recognized at throughout his entire term of office practically rebuked that conduct. When HAYES sent his troops across the Rio Grande, DIAZ refused this aggravating challenge to war. When Hayes's officers declared that only American occupation of Mexican soil could put an end to Lipan raids, Draz crushed them in one campaign. While HAYES'S Minister in Mexico was descanting on the desperate poverty of Mexico's finances, Diaz was paying each installment in full of the THORNTON award to American citizensnext January's installment is already in bank. Finally, DIAZ appears in a character hitherto imaginary, as a Mexican President not only refusing reflection for himself but even forbidding the use of his official power to create his successor.

William Penn's Way.

Our method of treating the Indian tribes ods. Like the Quakers we treat with them; but unlike the Quakers we never observe the treaties. Like the Spaniards we put them to the sword as rapidly as we can out of greed for their lands and the minerals they are supposed to contain; but unlike the Spaniards we do it by human authority under the flag of the United States, and not in the name of Gop and under the flaming cross. We confine them to reservations, from which our people are permitted to drive them, that our soldiers may get a chance to slaughter them. We pretend to feed and clothe them, but our agents and contractors steal the supplies, and when they hunt to supply themselves, we cut the matter short by extermination. The incldents of this composite system are an Indian service honeycombed with corruption. laws and treaties broken, desperate tribes breaking away, fights like that of the Cheyennes, massacres like that of the Picgans, and massacres in requital like that of Cus-TER. It is the most expensive as well as the least efficient system the wit of man could devise. The countless millions of lives, would have sufficed to build railroads and canals for the accommodation of every inch of all the inhabited parts of the country. Had we not better change it? It is not yet too late to begin and do better, by simply being nonest and just ourselves.

The Indians of our forests were a flercer, though in some respects a nobler class of ably be referred to the inefficient instruction

These the Founder of Pennsylvania subdued entirely to his wishes by a strange habit he and competency of the teacher, and how had of keeping his word and paying squarely and honestly to the last blue bend he ever promised. His treaties were the" only treaties never sworn to and never broken." Half a century after his death HECKE-WELDER saw the Indians produce the strings of pure white wampum which represented "his speeches," and served to remind them of their engagements, which they thus renewed among themselves by periodical erremonies. In the language of the Iroquois he was cailed Onas; in the more plaintive tengue of the Delawares, Miguox. Both words mean quill, and indicated their sense of his peaceful and truthful character. He came among them with no other weapon, and with that he never made either a false or a bloody record. Under PENN and his children, and indeed for nearly a century, and until the policy of the Founder was abandoned by his successors in the government, there was peace in all the borders of Pennsylvania. There were no flying settlers, no smoking cabins, no captive women and children, no abandoned harvests. The Pennsylvania traders were welcomed by every tribe, even to the Mississippi, for the fame of Pennsylvania justice preceded them to the furthest recesses of the wilderness, and the political children of the good Miquon never wanted for hospitality or protection at the hands of their

red friends. But the Pennites and Broadbrims were hated by their neighbors almost as bitterly as an advocate of justice to the Indian is hated to-day on the Western porder. The Virginians were especially hostile both to the Pennsylvanians and to the Indians, and to their cruel efforts to put strife between them, and break up the lucrative trade of the Pennsylvanians with the interior tribes, were due some of the most terrible wars of the last century. A Virginia butchery, unprovoked and cowardly, produced DUNMORES'S war, and with sundry aggravations added, the whole series down to the victory of WAYNE. But we repeat that the policy of PENN was the cheapest and safest of which history makes mention

Progress of Elementary Education in England.

It is nearly nine years since the system of common school instruction in England un derwent radical reform. The returns of the Education Department for the last twelvemonth are now at hand, and they enable us to measure what improvements have been effected, and how much still remains to do

One word of premise as to the working of the compulsory principle adopted in the present law. This has been applied with very different degrees of strictness in different places. The duty of enforcing the rule falls, in the last resort, upon the magistrates, who, it seems, are often reluctant to perform it. Thus, in London, they refuse to issue more than a limited number of summonses each week, and always require the School Board to apply first for an attendance order. The ratio of prosecutions to population varies widely in the large cities, being 1 to 90 in Liverpool, 1 to 134 in Birmingham, 1 to 356 in London, and 1 to 1,130 him, some of his admirers began a second in Leeds. There is substantial ground in many cases for laxity in the execution of the law, the accommodations provided being, as we shall see, still far from adequate to the - under not abildren at school age.

since 1870 is certainly remarkable. At that date there was accommodation for 1,878,000 pupils in public elementary schools. In 1878, on the other hand, there was room for 3,942,-000, being an expansion of more than 100 per cent. Of this number of places about 890 000 are furnished by Board schools which are unsectarian. The remainder are supplied by voluntary establishments which are, for the most part, denominational, but which without any compunction on the score of receive some support from the public funds, international right. A second lesson has and are in all cases subject to official innow come in the following intelligence from spection. The large increase remarked in the latter instit unmixed satisfaction, if it were not ascribed in a large degree, to sectarian jealousy. which to many localities has striven to keep the control of local primary schools in the hands of particular religious bodies.

Not only have the apportunities of rudimentary instruction been more than doubled since the act of 1870, but they have been people would look for an illustration of civil turned to something like proportional necount. The number of children on the school roll has advanced from 1,693,000 to 3.405,000, while the average attendance has also increased from 1,152,000 to 2,405,000. An equally striking enlargement, may be noted in the volume of the tutorial staff. For example, the number of certificated teachers has gone up from 12,467 to 27,324; that of assistant teachers, who may be considered scrupulous Washington, Gen. Diaz has tolerably qualified, from 1,261 to 7,178; and that of pupil teachers, who must be looked upon as more or less incompetent, from 14,304 to 34,309. The fact that the number of instructors has increased in a larger ratio than the number of pupils in attendance, would be more creditable if so large an ele ment of the staff were not derived from the old-fashioned system which now obtains only in England and Holland, and under which children are taught by boys and girls scarcely older than themselves.

So much for what has been accomplished. Much, however, remains to do before the opportunity and the quality of primary education in England are on a par with the exemplary state of things in Germany. Allowing for the increase of population in the former country, it appears that there are close upon 5,000,000 children for whom school facilities are required. As we have seen, there is nominally room for nearly seems to be compounded of all other meth- 4,900,000 pupils, and this we might suppose, at first sight, would be sufficient, bearing in mind the number of empty places in the schools. But it turns out that the school buildings are not all available, partly from defective construction and partly from a faulty distribution. In some localities the accommodation largely exceeds the number of resident pupils, while in others it is sensibly deficient. In many cases, moreover, especially in rural districts, the rooms are too small for the well being of their inmates. being measured, for the most part, on the inadequate basis of eight feet to a child. So, too, among the so-called voluntary establishments, a large part are useless or repugnant to the bulk of the school population, owing to the high fees charged or the uitra

tone of their religious instruction. More striking, however, than the short comings in accommodation, is the difficulty experienced in inducing parents to avail themselves of the facilities offered. Out of the 5,000,000 children who should be on the roll of schools, less than three and a half millions were registered last year. After all deductions for those whose poverty makes money it has cost, to say nothing of the | it simply imperative that they should be at work-deductions which, since the passage of the Factory and Workshop act, must be signally curtailed—the number of children entered on the books is fully a million short. The fact, moreover, that the average attendance falls more than a million behind the nominal aggregate of pupils, must prob-

savages than the Indians of the plains. furnished in many places. How directly little it is affected by the poverty of a locality, is shown by the extraordinary contrast between different departments of the same school, and the very high percentage of attendance-as much as ninety-one per cent.-which has been obtained in some of the poorest neighborhoods of London. Wherever tenchers have taken pains to make their lessons interesting, it has seldem been found necessary to invoke the coercive powers of magistrates, except as against the owners of factories and workshops.

Looking at England as a whole, the official inspectors agree that the standard of elementary instruction is yet wretchedly low. At present a large proportion of the pupils leave school with a minimum of knowledge, which a few years of rough work or household service suffice to obliterate. Of course the defects in instruction are ascribed to the inadequate provision for teachers. In some instances, no doubt, the salaries are liberal. Thus the head master of a large Board school in the east of London probably receives more than the clergyman of the parish church, while the assistants are as well remunerated as curates. But in a majority of instances, especially in the small voluntary schools, the tutorial staff is underpaid. The vocation, moreover, is discredited by the gross want of respect in which its professors are held by the upper classes, and which, it will be remembered, DICKENS turned to strong account in "Our Mutual Friend." It is not, however, the competence of the certificated teachers, or of the higher grade of assistants, which is called in question. As the figures above cited show, nearly one-half of all the tuition supplied in English common schools is given by pupil teachers; that is to say, by boys and girls at the age of fourteen and upward. It is this feature which constitutes the gravest fault of the English system, and against which the efforts of reformers are concentrated. They are naturally encouraged by the fact that the only country in Europe which has heretofore had recourse to the same cheap expedient has now determined to discard it. By the new Dutch Education law, pupil teachers are no longer to be counted on the school staff. which must henceforth be composed of a suitable number of adults.

Beware of the Dangers of Victory.

It was the large influx of Confederate origadiers into Congress and the character of the measures they proposed, say the Republicans, which caused a reaction in popular sentiment against the Democracy. was the flush of success which made them imprudent, we are told.

In these days of cold comfort for Demo crats they may derive some satisfaction from the reflection that the Republicans are now so strong, almost everywhere, that they are very likely, in the arrogance of victory, to become over confident and imprudent. They may now make as many and as injurious mistakes as they complain of in the Confederate brigadiers.

The nomination of Gen. GRANT would be such a mistake.

Meanwhile, the Democrats, being pretty generally relieved of official duties, have ample leisure to watch for blunders in the conduct of their victors.

The official canvass of the vote in this State is begun by the Supervisors in every sult will be known. Late estimates indicate a very close contest for some of the candidates, and it seems certain that neither party has elected all of its ticket. The methods of election counts in this State make it difficult to obtain quickly the actual vote. There are hundreds of towns, some of them far from the county seat. It is no one's business to report the vote to the county seat until the Supervisors meet as a canvassing board, one reck after election. Then the returns from every town are taken there and canvassed. In several of the counties, therefore, the result from a quarter of the polling places, especially se off railroad and telegraph routes, have not been returned. The newspapers have sent nundreds of messages to correspondents and politicians, by many of which correct returns have been made, but in other instances the reply has been, "We can't get the vote," Very few returns have been given to the regular press agents, and were it not for the special efforts made by newspapers, the public would be wefully at a loss to know even approximately

how the people voted. Although some results of last Tuesday's action are in doubt, the people uttered no undertain sound when it came to choosing between Honarto Seymoun, Jr., a tried and up right official, and Howard Souls a member of the Republican Central New York Canal Ring. Mr. SEYMOUR runs ten or twelve thousand votes ahead of his ticket, while Mr. South is correspondingly behind his own.

Pennsylvania's drought is proving more serious to the cities along the Thio River than to Pennsylvania, for they are dependent upon the river for the delivery of coal, and the stream is well nigh dry. At Pittsburgh on Saturday only ten inches of water flowed where frequently here is ten feet. At the same time Cincinnati had coal enough on hand to last for three days only. But the wind which biew iil for the steamboat transportation men, blew good for the railroad companies, which were netively proparing to draw coal.

Practical temperance women in Uties save worked for the cause on election day for several years past by opening coffee booths close to the poils and affording men a substitute for liquor. Thus a week ago no less than four thousand cars of the beverage were given away, and wi ... toem large quantities of crackers and chee a. The smallest ward in the city which usually consumes the most liquor, maintained its reputation for drinking by using the most coffee. Many voters gave the women money in recognition of the good work they were doing and they recoived substantial encouragement from many ources. This is practical temperance work. On election day, as on any holiday, the temptation to drink is strong, particularly if the weather be nipping or stormy. These women's efforts deserve attention from the temperance folks of other cities.

Another disaster, perhaps in part the sequence of the loss of the Huascar, her chief war ship, has fallen upon Peru. The capture of Plangua by the Chilian land and sea forces is a evera blow, because it settles the lodgment of Chill on Peruvian soil at a base of operations north of the important point of Iquique. Below Iquique is the River Log, the boundary line of Peru, along which the rival forces have been manosovring. Both Pisagua and Iquique have been more than once bombarded, and then for protracted periods blockaded. Last April the Blanco Encalada and the O'Higgins entered Pisagua Bay, and threw some shots into the town. The attempt now recorded, however, was the first determined effort to reduce the place, and it has succeeded.

British free traders continue to grieve ver the perversity of colonists who are misled by the fallacy of protection. They have long since abandoned all hope of persuading the province of Victoria to adopt the commercial policy of England. But they had looked for better things from Canada, and they lament, accordingly, over the protective tariff of their leading colony. Lord Salisbuny, in one of his recent speeches, expressed the discouragement which he felt at Canada's adoption of such a

policy, and he concurred in the opinion expressed by Mr. GLADSTONE that this action of the Dominion would "make a deep impression" upon the minds of the British people, and "modify their feelings," He hoped the Englishmen beyond the sea would take "a wiser and more liberal view of the tie that unites us, and the commercial advantages which a liberal estimate of our relations will secure for both countries." This remark elicited cheers from his hearers, but it is not likely to affect the policy of the Canadians. The new Government at Ottawa is disposed to be very loyal to the crown so long as that loyalty does not require them to sacridee the interests of the Dominion for the benefit English manufacturers.

The two weeks' billiard tournament, under the new rules, for the COLLENDER badge, which begins to-night at Tammany Hall, can hardly fail to excite interest. That the restrictions now to be put on the extent to which rail-nursing is practicable must reduce the accustomed monotony of the game, is clear; and that a greater proportion of open table play must be ssayed, on account of the balk lines cutting the four corners out of the nursing field, is also clear. Still, the change in this respect is one of degree, whose real extent the tournsment will demonstrate. While the spectators will be likely to enjoy a novelty which promises more brilliant playing and more uncertainty in the issue, some of the players must also be glad to get a change of conditions which they may hope to improve to their advantage,

That the eard table is a prolific source of rouble is again illustrated, two serious affrays having happened almost simultaneously. In Louisville, although they were old neighbors and comrades, the excitement of gaming led one man to kill another. The trouble in Bath, L. I., originated in a friendly session over the game that ex-Minister Poker Schenek did so much toward popularizing in this country and Great Britain. Very soon one of he players had a grievance. There was a quarrel which was ultimately settled with a shotgun, and the victim's chances for life are reported to

Men who cannot control their tempers should not play poker for money. It is an exciting, fascinating game, as well as an uncertain one. and there is danger of getting angry if it goes the wrong way.

The list of yesterday's attempted suicides cludes John CAUTZLER, who hanged himself with a clothesline, but was rescued in time to save him from strangulation; MARY MURPHYwho deliberately set fire to her own clothing with a match, and Mrs. ROSENECE, who drank laudanum to end her troubles, she having, as she said, nothing to live for. In all these cases he would-be suicides survive in a much worse condition than they were before making the attempts to rid themselves of the responsibili-ties of life.

Ten dollars seems to be a small penalty to pay for the luxury of smashing a man's nose. not in a figurative but in a real sense. Such, lowever, was the amount of the fine inflicted by Justice Flammen yesterday upon Moses GOLINGER, who, with one terrifle blow, crushed the bone of WILLIAM H MARTINS's nose, because Martins insisted upon choosing his own oarding house. There is too much reason to believe that nose smashing would become common if every smasher could be sure of getting off as lightly as Moses Golinger.

THOMAS L. LANAHAN was yesterday senneed to three years imprisonment for killing ELIAS LINDHEIM. LANAHAN Went into LIND-HEIM's saloon, and took drinks for which he refused to pay, and when LINDHEIM insisted upon an equivalent, Lananan plunged a walkng-cane into his right eye. The saloon keeper ingered in terrible pain until the next day, when he was relieved from suffering by death. Three years certainly seems to be a very light committed in the heat of passion.

Not a few of the great reforms proclaimed by the Czar ALEXANDER II, have been frustrated by his own subsequent ukases and or-ders. The freedom of the press has been annulled, and the rights of Zemstvo and Duma restricted; and now the Golos says that trial by ury is to be limited. At first there were reports that trial by jury was to be altogether abolished or temporarily suspended; but, according to news from trusty and well-informed sources, a it were, to improve judicial reform, The Cavalry; Lieut, Col. committee has been appointed to revise and, as change is the exemption from trial by jury of all cases in which the defendant may plend guilty. This measure is obviously directed against political offenders, of whom many, in spite of their pleading guilty, were sequitted by the juries. 'saviors of society" who rule over All the Russias at their pleasure cannot any longer tolerate such anomalies. Their logic goes 'If a defendant admits his guilt, there is for the Court but one question—what punish-ment to administer." The Goles says:

The cable announces that Robert Car-LISLE, the man who has wheeled his barrow from Land's End to John O'Groat's and is now wheeling it back, will next come to America. This might have been expected, Sill, as he contemplates crossing the ocean in a small pinnace, he may never arrive. If he does CARLISLE and his barrow will be England's tardy but ample revenge for Sorgeant Bares

Longevity Notes.

Moses Swort of Rumford, Me. took his first ride in the tre on Monday, yet he is in his Took year. The oldest inhabitant of Saidle River, N. J. Inswrence an Bushick, aged in years, was buried on The day. Mrs. Surah Applicat, grandmoder of Thomas S. A. dezet, editor of the Hightstown, N. J., ferror, was It was four on Schurday.

Sense of age on siturday.

History Payme of the M. E. Church South is in his southwar and still means by enforces, and now presching over the Teumesce Conference.

Atthems 5 years of age. Mahlon Williamson of Roseman, Hunterdon County N. J., still follows his scenps hour or sexton and gravedinger.

Mrs. draws Britton of Landertville, N. J., was 104 years old on Tuesday last. The event was colorated DT 8 gathering of old truends of her youthful diaxs.

New Jorsey besats of many vary old and active residents. William Proce aged Sci. Judge Bernis, St. Edwart West, St. and Jimes Poole, his, all met at the polis of Tuesday St. and Jimes Poole, his, all met at the polis of Tuesday.

The Tak annual ballet of George I. Barelys of New wn L. L. was deposited by him on Toesday. He is is a serious, well and hearty, and walked one mile and hearty, and walked one mile and

a half to vote

A mast interesting conversationalist with sound mental
acontines is Mes. Let a to reduce the conversation of waterbore. Me., who is
to years of age. She reads newschapers with great interest and without the and of places.

Machineport, Me., was the scene recently of active seryice among its end people. On the wine day Mathinas
Phinney, in his sent year, was shouther his root Lewis
Sanders, in his Telly year, was shouther his root Lewis
Sanders, in his Telly year, was shouther his root Lewis
With Telly well in his Telly year, was building a house.

Mra Mosse Studies of Hermon Me. is 106 Years of age
with remarkable health. Her mind is clear, and she delights for visitues with stories of Indian Wars, and gives
vivid descriptions of the sea fight between the Enterprise
and the Baser, and describes the langing of British
because at Bromen in 1812.

Mis Filles Le Hall goldored was 50 years of age at the Arger at Bremen in 1812.
Mrs. Eliza L. Hall included was fit years of age at the me of her death on Fundam, who was form in claver, incl. Col. 18, 1783, a stay, and was in projectly of dandous Belmmitter. She was said three bones, but failly by he own later inrehand her free tom and that of her child. She divid at West Tray. N. V.

The Charges Against John I. Davenport. In the matter of the charges against John I. Avenuer for acts done as United States Commissioner and Supervisor of Elections a motion was made before odes Batchroad in the Circuit Court, yesterias, to mind the specifications of the politicister. The Judge scaled against the motion, but said that the council for is jettle-press might remew it in amother form in giving otice to the counsel of Davenport.

If the warm weather which set in on Sunday holds for a few days, it may be safely set down as the indian summer, which is due just about this time, and not, as many suppose, in the mouth of October. THE BOLTS IN NEW YORK.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 9 .- This city was the radiating point of the Democratic defection at the recent election in the western and central counties of the State. All through the campaign the dissatisfied leaders were in communication with those of like sentiments in the counties o Cayuga, Onondaga, Oswego, Steuben, Chemung Cattaraugus, Erle, and Niagara, the chief centres of the Democratic revoit in this part of the

Monroe and the other eight counties jus named gave John Kelly for Governor 7,500 votes. It is estimated by those who ought to know the facts that the bolting Democrats in iose counties gave Cornell full 1,500 votes This latter class were unwilling to waste their strength on Kelly, and therefore they made it count to the uttermost by going clear over to

There is no reason for doubting that similar influences prevailed all through the State. The Kelly vote, when all gathered in, will reach about 72,000. Besides this, it is putting it at a low figure to say that 15,000 Democrats went straight for Cornell. This places the aggregate of the Democratic bolt at 87,000. This is rather formidable, for it will probably turn out to be from 18 to 20 per cent, of the total Democratic vote cast at the election.

In passing, it is well to notice the position in which this condition of things leaves Mr. Cor nell. Aside from Cornell and Robinson, there appears to be about an ever, pull between the candidates on the Demogratic and Remubilican State tiekets. If tornell had kept up with his associates on the Lepublican tieket and had received all the Republican votes which they did, he would have how the full benefit of the Demogratic defection of \$7,000 votes, or, in other words, his plurality over Robinson would have been \$7,000. But, at the best, it is not more than \$9,000, which is 48,000 less than it would have been except for the Republican bolt. These figures show how formidable was the revolt among the Republicans against the head of their tieket. And how did it exhibit itself? Evidently in two wave—in part by Republicans voting straight for Robinson, and in part by Republicans simply scratching Cornell. How to divide the two classes no mortal can rell. But it must be borne in mind that in discosing of the total of 48,000 above mentioned, every lepublican vote thrown for Robinson counts twe. For example, if we assume that 15,000 Republicans vot for Robinson, this uses up \$30,000 of the 48,000 and leaves the augregate of the bolters from Cornell at \$8,000.

These inferences from the returns fairly show. nell. Aside from Cornell and Robinson, there

leaves the number of the scratchers at 18,000, and fixes the aggregate of the bolters from Cornell at 33,000.

These inferences from the returns fairly show that if the Democrats had been thoroughly united on the nominee for Governor he would have beaten Cornell by about 48,000. And everybody knows that this blow was not aimed at him, but at Senator Conkling.

Look at the Democratic bolt from another standpoint. All who have canvassed public opinion in the western and central portions of the State know that the Democratic blow was not struck so much at Robinson as at Tilden. Where does this leave the party? The bolters have killed Robinson, but Tilden remains. In this section it was not a Teammany fight at all, but rather an anti-Tilden fight. In fact, the leaders in the revolt who dwell north and west of the Highlands cared very little for the alleged grievances of Tanimany Hall. They voted for Kelly and for Cornell to strike down Robinson, who, in their eyes, was the representative of Tilden and his aspirations.

The returns show that on those candidates of the two parties for State officers who were not belied or scratched, the vote is very close. This proves that New York must be placed in the doubtful column. And yet we see that in the year next preceding the Presidential election about 120,000 Democrats and Republicans bolted their regular candidate for Governor, and were willing to put everything to hazard rather than allow him to succeed.

Sr. Pavil, Minn. Nov. 5.—Major Marcus A. Reno. Seventh Cavairy, who was suspended on necount of conduct toward Mrs. Boll, wife of an officer of his regiment, and who since went through a court of inquiry regarding his conduct in the battle of the Little Big Hern, where Custer was killed, is again in trouble. Since his return to service he has been stationed at Fort Moado, and is said to have been ostracised by the post society, notwithstanding the countenance of Gen. Stargis, commander. Last Friday week, as report runs, he was drunk, and, in that condition, during the absence of Farnshaw, post trader, entered the private quarters of the trader and Farnshaw. On his coming out he was accused of his offence to the lady by Farnshaw's clerk, who flually knecked him down. Afterward, at the post club room, he got into a quarrel with Major Brower, surgeon, and was again knocked down. Gen. Sturgis has preferred charges against Reno, which were received at department headquarters to-day, and are briefly: Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. Specific and the processing on officer and gentleman. Sr. Paul, Minn., Nov. 5 .- Major Marcus A. drunkenn-as before enlisted men; (3) engaging in a disgraceful quarrel at the post club room, Gen. Terry has detailed for a court martial to try Beno, to sit at Fort Meade, Montana, on the 24th inst. Col. Wood, Eleventh Infantry; Col. Staffer, First Infantry; Col. Davidson, Second Cavairy; Lieut.-Col. Otta, Second Cavairy; Lieut.-Col. Townsend, Eleventh Infantry; Lieut.-Col. Townsend, Eleventh Infantry; Lieut.-Col. Alexander, Second Cavairy; Major Irvin, Medicai Department; Major Merril, Seventh Cavairy; Major Conrad, Second Cavairy; Judge Advocate, Capt. Saunders, Sixth Injantry.

The officers of the Manhattan Elevated Rail way Company my that they do not intend cities to a duce the raise of fare or to extend the five cent home The majority of the directors are opposed to both mous-ares. On special occasions, when large numbers of persons were to be transported, they have reduced tares, as, for instance, in favor of the American Institute Fair. The managers of the fair supply the company with tickets at 35 cents each, which we sold with the si-tion of a round trip ticket, at all the stations of the Tuthe horse care. In such a case the contrality is wellto reduce the arrest on its thereto to be count. For its
accommodation of the appreciation prime schools and
the large rights wholes and colors, a crist are provided, which with whole considered and the cards with not give them such a privilege component to
the cards with not give them such a privilege excepts
hours in which they are immersity going to remain
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minutes.

The Apprenticeship Question.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Your ar neis in to-day's paper upon the apprenticeship quastics though. But the tault does not all its at the lower trades' nations. For years there has been a systematic first made by most of the trades unions of this country secure the passage of laws by Congress, and in dish by requiring that his employer should provide for his necessary comforts, and see to it that he was properly advanced in his trade. But in every instance these efforts have been met by the united opposition of capital ists, who halsted upon their right to do us they pleased Then the trades and its made a mistake by attempting of limit the number of apprentices to a certain rate with the number of journeymen or skilled labours on doyed. Of course they could not ancesed in this. Ti result has been that thousands of boys with half lea re employers at only at the reachest parts of the tra-In the mean time, it is a nodorline, though disspece, able, but that the med rate of the best blocks out to skilled, in edgalics in our large mains across are filled by introduction with medicalities in our large mains across are filled by introduction with the were considered by Mallille to serve a regular any restricted by introduction.

You are quite that in syning that the pattle boxen interest for its almost of agreements the main event as the trades mains have if not greater. In the interest as the trades mains have if not greater, it is the interest as the trades mains have if not greater. In the interest as the trades a first course of the area of the main in the sum of the pattle mains in the result of the first applicances a first district and the results and trades a first complete for the time last and treater and the make them said do when my the first is done, I measure there will be no mainter freshed and trades among more than the order of any of the first and masters of a mine of the properties of swining across the oreal for action measurements of all trades and masters of mine. That served such an appendicularly there would be no occasion to send to forty and provided for any forty and provided for any knowled by status.

New York, Nov. 9.

New York, Nov. 9. MECHANIC.

Is this True About the Jersey Girls?

CLERGYMEN'S VIEWS.

What Places Shall a Minister Visit t-The

In the Baptist ministers' meeting, yester day, the Rev. J. E. Gait of Newark said that a minister ought to make himself familiar with all the temptations to which the members of his church are subjected, so that he may be able to guide them in resisting the temptations, A pastor should divide his church into sections and put a deacon to work in each section. The deacons will recalcitrate, but the minister must

hammer at them until they surrender. The Rev. Mr. Rhodes said that it was his tenleney to neglect the rich, not a common failing, and to devote his time to the poor. The Gespel is not preached in Fifth avenue so much as it ought to be.

The Rev. J. Q. Adams said that on Sunday

The Rev. J. Q. Adams said that on Sunday last he vaisted (purely in a pastoral way) a Presbyterian church in Fifth avenue, and heard the best limitist sermon he ever listened to.

The Rev. H. J. Eldy said that there is a ministerial style of visiting that frightens children and is highly objectionable. When a boy, he used to run away when the minister visited the house, and, when his mother called to him, he didn't hear her.

The Rev. A. D. Gillette was pet afraid of ministers when he was a boy, for he could just remember being whipped for daring to play with the fancy tassels that dangled from the tops of a fashionable pair of Suwarrow boots that a dignified old minister wore in calling at his father's house.

ather's house. The Rev. Dr. Halsey W. Knapp said that he The Rev. Dr. Halsey W. Knapp said that he had been a pastor for twenty-two years, and and not yet made a pastoral call: nor would be.

The Rev. Dr. Miller said that he made a call on Saturday evening, upon Chief Engineer Wesley Reeves of the steamship Champion, a member of bis church, on his reaching his home at 152 Oakland street. Mrs. Reeves had heard of the wreek of the Champion, and built heard of the wreek of the Champion, and half heard of the wreek of the Champion, and that the bell to stop the engines awoke him. First the bell to stop the engines awoke him. First engineer said that he was in his berth, and that the bell to step the engines awoke him. First hassistant C. E. Bunce was at the engines. The water rushed in and poured on the fires, send-ing up dense volumes of smoke, to breathing up dense volumes of smoke, to breathing up to the deek, and the bow was rapidly settling. He started to run toward the stern. It was like running up a steep hill. He grabbed a lounce and when the water fleated him off the sinking ship lost his hold of the lounge. The wave that took it away, however, threw him on a small boat. With his cap that he had snatched from a stateroom in running for the deck he balled it out, and with it five lives were saved.

MRS. RIDGE'S BROKEN ARM.

Averring that it was Fractured by Policeman Mrs. Lucy Ridge of 65 Oliver street has

taken lodgers for many years. She is upward of fifty years of age. She is lying on a cot in the woman's ward of St. Vincent's Asslum, suf-fering with a broken arm. She avers that Policeman James Nealis of the Mulberry street police broke it with a blow with his club, on the evening of the 28th ult. "A lodger wh had been in my house for four years," she said last evening, as she sat propped up in her cot, her wounded arm being bound up with splinters. "wont to live in the house at 26 Doyer street, on the 28th of October. He left some of his things in my house, and, after I lit my fire, and put on the supper. I went to the house at 26 Doyer street. I had some sharp words with Patrick Smith, whose wife was arrested for assaulting me several weeks age, and, not wanting to may any more. I went to the street door and sat down to wait for my old lodger. He is an umbrelia mender, and I knew that he would come home to his supper a little after 6 octock. As I was sitting there, I suddenly felt a sharp blow on my left arm, and knew that my arm was broken. I cried out with the pain and looked up. Policeman Noalis was standing near me, and he had his long 'night-stick'—a culo and soid. Officer Nealis, rou've broken my arm. What have I done? 'Move on,' he said roughly, 'or I'll take you in.' I moved away, and, as though he intended to hold me until he could strike me again, he grasped the sleeve of my dress. I pulled away from him, because I feared that he would do me more harm, and the sleeve of my dress was torn. I ran across the street, and he called out. Come back and I'll give you a new dress.' I hurried as fast as the pain in my arm would allow me to the Mulberry street station. Well, what's the matter with you? gruffly asked the sergeant at the desk. I told him, and he laughed. If guess you tripped up and fell on your arm, he added, laughing as though he thought that he had made a fine joke. I was ready to faint from the pain in my arm, and the sleeve of the down in the officers' sitting room, and soon after an ambulance came, and I was ready to faint from the pain in my arm, and an absolution of the house."

Dr. Burke, the house physician, said that there is an abrasion near Mrs. Ridge's chow that may be the result of a blow with a club or a fail upon the pavement of a street. Mrs. Ridge's arm is broken near the wrist.

Policeman Nealis was getting ready to turn out with the 6 older treated for his version of the breaking of Mrs. Ridge's arm. He said at first tha the 28th of October. He left some of his things

desire publicity in this connection, and would like to have his name omitted from any published account of it.

As I reached the house at 26 Doyer street," he continued. I saw Mrs. Ridge sitting on the front stoop. She was not intoxinated, but she had not a pleasant expression on her face. She had a stone in her hand. I heard that she had had a quarrel with Parrick Smith, and expected to have trouble with her; so I asked a citizen to run for the policeman on the next post. Then I food her to nowe on. She said that she had a right to sit thereso long as she did not disturb any one, and I told her again to move on, or I would take her in. She left the stoop, and as she crossed the street, tripped and fell, and her arm was broken."

The Shell that Stopped the Race.

Mr. Charles S. Upton, a well-known resident of R chester, has arrived in New York with the boat in which Courtney was to have rowed his great race with Hamian Mr. Upton thinks that the consumer and sporting men of New York will be glad to see the Scot, as so much has been said concerning). The best was saved adjust a feward by the servening, the most was saved adjust in twant by the servening, the most is the shell, it is well known, jevented Contracy from rowing at all fortung men who examined the best list after the discovery was made that it had been awo, were of many mines. Some thought that it could be repaired within a tew hours, and were withing to waster that the case build the best part of a year in construction to the mine also made as a contract to the most part of a year in constructing the body said to have so that it could be supplyed by that it could be wised in the said of the best part of a year in constructing the body said bean. When mily tagged a some of free who examined the best part of a year in constructing the body said bean. When mily tagged here the made as go of a si had been. When mily tagged here the could be supply the said and the said of the best part of a year in forther and the said of the said bean. When mily tagged here the could be said to the said bean and the said of the sa Upton thinks that the ogramen am

The Death of Hugh F. Melshan

Hugh F. Meighan, formerly a clerk in th Board of Alderic in, and for many years a bookscope for ex Sheriff William C. Ceimer, died on Samirles sedence of his under, exalderman Hobert Messer in Harbert. Mr Megalan was one of a known in sealing the Medalan was one of a known instability of the Medalan Mrs. I have a preliminal from St. London Control of the Arbert Homes Andrews in Fr. Cover for the Medaland Medaland

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sec. The Dem So nate, and has conservation as the undstor the passion Senils, and her emissivation in the united of the passions emerged that he war, make him in admission examines the contribute for man three question has integrity, and against his necessarying topology the particle and better ing topology the passion has a contributed and add attempts to the incoming section, and would act but the separated him while rate principle and would act but the separated him while rate principle and we expected by White heavy all so the bencerate kinders but their heads and three did hadded in the description of the department of the charge free their manufactured in a charge free truly had to the constitution, and showners the charge free terms.

"Young America's Greatest Sin." To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser! The Rev.

Mr McCarthy, in a recent letter to The Ses, asys that the built that hit his doughter but source her nie is The Jersey girl is constructed on a liberal scale field by the first in the result of the

SUNBEAMS.

-A beer contest was a :eature of a charttable fair at Fort Wayne, Ind., each purchaser of a glass

ng for his favorite brower. -Darius Perrin of Rochester transferred

\$500,000 worth of property to his nephew to protect it in a business emergency, and now wants to get it back, but the nephew announces his intention of keeping it. -The explosion of a large gasoline lamp covered the water with dame around two lilinois fisher-men's boat. They only saved their lives by diving through the fire and coming to the surface at a safe distance. -A man at Bloomington, Ind., has for sev-

eral years believed he was a dog. The people did not object, as long as he confined his demonstrations to barking at those who passed his house, but when he began to bite them, they locked him up. -Signor Dario Mazzei, stenographer to

the Italian Senate, has invented a machine which claims to corrolluce a speech in the ordinary printed characters as rapidly as it is spoken, a word of several syliables being recorded by a single buich or the keys. -Brigandage is thriving in Sicily. A Signor Schermi bashed to pay 102 case, for his release, Super Tucer has paid 25,000f, and nething is known of the rate

of three other inndowners lately carried off, their fami-lies relusing to meet the demands of the captors. -On his passage through Saumur a few days ago. Den Carlos visited the famous cavairy school, and was received with regal benors by the communicant and the officers under this orders. The incident has produced great excitement among the Republican organs.

-Norfolk, Va., did an export business inst year of \$10,000,000, and with her cotton returns now rank; as the second cotton experting port in the United States. It is the first peanut port in the world, receiving the entire crop of Virginia, which is much larger than the growths of Tennessee and North Car

-Young Seward placed a pistol at his head, in the presence of the girl who had rejected his suit, at Houston, Minn, and said he was going to commit suicide. Houston, Minn., And said he was going to commit America. He counted, "One, two-," and she covered her eyes with her hands, "Look at me," he said; she obeyed; "three!" and into his brain went the fatal bullet -Two young women were to travel, with-

out a male excert, from Aurelius, N. Y., te San Francisco Fearial of annoyarce, they thought it would be a safe guard if one had her hair cropped and were men's clothes. This plan was carried out; but the decision was imperiest, and in Chicago they were arrested as sos picious characters. -Trouble has frequently grown out of the

inundry combat between Germiss and Physics, in the play "L'Assomment," usually by reason of a too realistic throwing of water. But the matter was carried further at the National Theatre, Philadelphia, where Gereale, after being unconitortally dreached, struck Fergiae a hard blow on the head with a wash public, so dissibling her that she could not go on with the part. -The eruption from which the sun was

lately reported to be suffering would appear to be con-tagions, for the astronomers now annuance that Jupier is afflicted by a pimple. It is as large as the continent of Europe, and of a splendid vermition color. It is situ ted on his "uppermost extremity," a deferential mode, prob-ably, of saying the top of his Najeste's head, and is a un oval form, appearing "attached to the idaget itse -Witch burning is not recognized as a

crime in Russia, aithough this is the innelcenth country and the age of holy missions. Seventeen peasure o Nijm-Novgorod met the other day, and solemnly are mated an elderly female resident in their neighborhood, who was suspected of black cat and broomstick tenden cies. The Court acquitted them all, but directed three of them to make their peace, by penances, with the Church, -Gen. John W. Sprague, who is superintending the construction of the Pend Oreilie Division of the Northern Pacific Bailroad, in explaining to the discessors, in New York, why he had laid track from a well of water said. "A Chinaman consumes three and a half gathers of water A day. These so-called heathern insist on wash-ing themselves all over with clean water before going to bed." Hence the Californian hootiums batted of these

people. The Northern Pacific employs over 400 of their in grading its road east of the Columbia River. -One of the silk manufacturing firms of Photographic Society several pieces of silk with a variety of photographic pictures printed thereon, including, with others, a number of large medallions representing pictures of the old masters. The length of the specimens thus exhibited is stated as being no less than 131 feet,

The process by which they are produced is not given, but it is believed that the prints are made with saits of silver. -Dean Stanley writes, in the Nineternth Ondary. "The Order of Knighthood of which the ban-ners hang in Westminster Abbey, and which is distinguished from all the other orders as the 'most honor sable, is called the Order of the Bath. Why? It is because in the early days of chivairy the knights, those who were enlisted in the defence of right against wrang. truth against falsehood, honor against dishonor, were haid in a bath on the evening before they were admitted to the order, and thoroughly washed, in order to show

low bright and pure ought to be the lives of those who engage in a noble enterprise." . The Texas Holiness Band are having a roubled experience. How the Rev. Mr. Haynes, their leader, was ridden on a rail by a Corsicana mob, as a bigt of his claim of invulnerability, has been related in the Sux. Later, the Rev. Mr. Goodmight, who had resized a fashionable Methodist pastorate at Austin to losi the band, was legally proceeded against by his wife charge of insanity. But he secured a delay in the ceelings, and went on preaching so coquently that some of the people regarded him as a Christian marter. Fr nally, however, his case has come to a trial a jury have

decided him insane, and he has been sent to an a -According to a Paris correspondent of the Mossper France-Américain, the present circulate the Paris newspapers is as follows: The Rapes, To Figures, 64,000. Prince, 40,000. Prince, 41,000. Prince, 22,000. National Library, 311 Marsal State, 17,000 each, 17/1-2002. 14,000. Reput Sign Prince for, Gardin Gardin Testion, 17,000. Journal des Debats, 8,000. Visione, 8,000 others were the figures before Zola's new novel while tribe. up to 335,000; Petters, 7,000; Grands, Pers, and Personal under 6,000; Pett. Journal, 565,000; Pers, Europea, 181,000; Landerse, 197,000; Pett. Marine, 197,000; Pett. National, 405,083; Novema Journal, 45,383; Pear Parisin, 40,000; Petite Prope, 22,0 0.

-By all accounts Marshal and Gov. Mantenfiel's first impressions of Motz cannot have been resigned. On the day of his formal cutry his strength were almost described. The tew persons out of day turned their backson the procession and sinched the step windows. The silence was broken only by the or as that cry of "Vive ha France!" At his bods, the Navesel doubt a great pile of letters, that were anything only pleasant reaching. He invited the municipal authorities to dinner; only one man, a banker presented house! So wender the Marshall but his tenner, targed his second, and warmed by Marshall but his tenner, targed his second. and warned the Metz officials that he would not tolerable

-According to the latest advices from China, the imperial troops have not yet successed in subduing the daring insurgent Li Your Chot, who cit olds his ground in the province of Kwangst, who is the same time he maintains his claim to the times of Annum, thus defying both China and the vases, king box of the south. Nevertheless, the Imperalists have see reeded in capturing Li Yong Choi stanning win regard sean important success, and which the confidence custom, is certainly a very serious multiple the tamily. The former Governor of Womer Lawrence they are to be about the confidence of this failure to subdue the confidence of the confidence of the failure to subdue the confidence of the c tion, and a veteran soldier has been sent to true to

-Mr. Giffen announces in his report of the agricultural returns of Great British that in 18 total quantity of cultivated funding the United A. was nearly forty-eight million acres, excusive of mountain, pasture land, who is, got plantificos, increase since 1800 of mently one unitain seven toneould across on alread the same area not the w Deventure. Somethineously during the just for there has been a decrease in the wheat care of one million series, or a fourth of the supply now wheat contextion in 1992. In green could have triling increase-rather more than exts to read ob-ditional acres having in 1870 been planted with a 1874. Swedes, turning, carrots, callinges, veiches, or 1880. than in the preceding year

-The operations undertaken to connect the triangulation of Alberta with that of Should no be crowned with come left success the angles of a least the albert which meanly 180 miles in a math, water used. The work was carried out by means of a lights, four of which were employed, one at each in machine worked by a small steam engine of four the quadrilateral, from which the light, we well to a telescope, appeared like a star of the s-During the month of September each of the angle was

- Lovers of asparagus, who also approxiate a place of send wine, will experience conficil-tions on learning the news from Saint English. To prictor of an estate in that once favored the only his vines devolated by phyllogers, and anxiety crop of some kind or other, betermined to plant pus between the rows. No somer was this between the phythingers revenled a previously unsup-for the most determined vegetation. Leaving in a bidy they featured monor the sourcement Emilion posts really represent their electrons Joxera, and keep them in good humor with point paragus, as foxes are entired from destroying game by